Southern men and Southern institutions, just as though their section was not "hopelessly weak and " powerless beside the mammoth North." These Congressional bullies apparently know no better than to be guilty of outrageous acts that must inevitably inflame the Northern mind, and if persisted in excite passionate and unreflecting individuals of that " mammoth North" to bring on those very civil and social explosions which the South so much dread.

THE LATEST NEWS.

'MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1860.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Judge M. F. Conway, Representative elect under the Wyandot Constitution, arrived here from Kansas * yesterday, and will testify before the Investi gating Committee some day this week.

Mr. Conway says that there is ne favor expressed in Kansas to the proposed change of boundaries of the State. Under the Wyandot Constitution, the State will contain in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand square miles, making it nearly as large as Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York together. A desert waste, a hundred miles wide, divides Pike's Peak from Eastern Kansas, and forms a natural boundary. He estimates that the expenses of mileage of Government officials and others in public business from the regions of the Rocky Mountains to the capital of the State at Topeka, should the proposed change be consummated, would alone amount to a larger sum than it would cost to support a respectable State Government entire in either section. He says there is perfect unanimity in opposition to the scheme among the inhabitants of Western Kassas, who are determined to have a separate government, and who have already petitioned Congress for a Territorial organization of their own. They will not join the people of Eastern Kansas in any election whatever. They were entitled to vote in the contest for Territorial Delegate last fall, but would not do so. An attempt was made to get up a poll for the benefit of Judge Johnston, the Democratic candidate, but only some twenty ballots were cast, and these were mostly for Mr. Parrott, the Republican candidate, and were given to him because it was understood that he was opposed to the whole scheme. The people south of the Platte, in Nehraska, are also opposed to being incorporated into Kansas, for the reason that they have recently passed a bill through their Territorial Legislature, which has been approved by Gov. Black, to form a State Constitution and apply for admission themselves; and this proposed absorption of a portion of their population would deprive them of the requisite number.

Mr. Conway regards this proposition as nothing but an expedient of a few political operators in Kansas, who have been exerting themselves for five years to get the control in organizing the State, but who have been defeated already three times. He says that the Territorial Legislature, now in session at Lawrence, will unite with the Wyandot Convention in memorializing Congress for immediate admission with the Constitution as it now stands. Herays there is also strong talk in favor of passing a law over the Governor's veto repealing all the laws under which the present Territorial, Judicial, and County officers hold, and investing the duties of said offices in the officers elected under the State Constitution, and otherwise as far as possible abolishing the Territorial form, and giving effect to the State organization. He thinks that if the Senate should adopt the proposed measure the House ought to resist it, and leave the question open to be passed upon in the Presidential election. The people of Kansas, Nebraska, and Jefferson will vote against it almost unanimously if it should be submitted to

GOV. BEAL OF JEFFERSON TERRITORY. Gov. Beal of Jefferson Territory is here, and will cause a memorial to be presented to Congress which is signed by eleven thousand miners, who protest against being annexed to Kansas, and ask for an independent Territorial Government.

SLAVERY PROHIBITED IN KANSAS.

The Kansas Territorial Legislature passed the bill prohibiting Slavery in Kansas on the 3d day of this month. If the Governor should veto the bill, it will be passed nevertheless, as all but six members of the House voted for it.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM UTAH. Though official orders have not yet been issued. it is decided to withdraw all our troops from Utah, with the exception of one regiment, and scatter them principally over New-Mexico and Arizona, in range of the posts from El Paso to Fort Yuma. Some delay in this transfer has been occasioned by the President's indecision, as to the extent of force which should remain in Utah, but he is now regarded as concurring in the views of the War Department, which are substantially stated in the forcgoing programme. If this policy be carried out, the transportation to Utah will be reduced from 500,000 pounds annually to one.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The Democratic leaders in the Senate declare openly, if the House rejects the amendment abolishing the franking privilege, without passing a bill for the same object, which is already prepared, they will defeat the Post-Office appropriation again, as was done at last session. As the House will resent such dictation, this collision of views may lead to serious embarrassment.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Mr. McLane's present purpose is to return to Mexico as Minister. If the treaty be ratified, the only object of his mission will be accomplished. If defeated, there will be no inducement to go back. He was summoned here with the hope of exerting a personal influence in promoting its ratification.

Ocampo, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs to Juarez, has resigned, and is expected here daily to aid Mr. McLane. He is to be succeeded by Degollado, who will also command the army.

According to official advices, Miramon is ex pected to attack Vera Cruz early in March, and a serious question may then be presented, involving the position of this Government. A demand will doubtless be made upon him to know whether he will afford protection to the American citizens who may be in Vera Cruz, which, from the nature of things, cannot be satisfactorily answered, and may not be at all. In view of this contingency, the alternatives will be presented to our Government. whether to instruct the minister or commanding officer of the squadron to extend protection by taking those citizens on board the ships of war, or ordering a force of marines on shore. There is good reason to believe that the latter course will be pursued, as furnishing an opportunity for carrying out the President's policy. Events will soon test the accuracy of this statement.

England has signified an intention of protecting ber subjects in case Miramon makes the expected attack, but whether by landing troops or transferring them to ships, is not determined. France will stand neutral and allow the Mexicans to fight their own battles without any indirect intervention.

THE PERUVIAN CLAIMS. The President intended to accompany his message, communicating the correspondence relative to our claims against Peru, with a recommendation of compulsory measures similar to those applied to Paraguay. But Zegarra, the Peruvian Minister, has, within a few days, suggested a proposition, which will probably be accepted, and then be formally submitted as a basis of satisfactory settle-

THE PROTECTION OF SLAVERY IN TERRITORIES. The Democrats of the Senate held a caucus of over four hours, yesterday, upon the resolutions which Jefferson Davis presented to the Senate several weeks sgo relating to the protection of Slavery in Territories. Messrs, Toombs and Clingman of the South, opposed any expression as calculated to make a division in the party, which could not be reconciled before the Presidential election.

Mr. Douglas sustained this view at some length but declared his readiness for an open vote, if gen tlemen were disposed to press the issue and take the responsibility of the consequences. He was for the Cincinnati Platform, pure and simple, and for regarding the Territorial question as belonging to the Judiciary.

Mr. Davis contended that the Democracy should take a decided position before the country, and the South was entitled to his demand.

Messrs, Gwin, Lane, Fitch and Bright echoed his opinion, and were ready to take the risk which had been suggested. Mr. Brown of Miss., thought the South was en-

titled to the required protection of Slavery in the Territories immediately and fully. Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware, could see no good to

result from the movement and much mischief. He wanted it postponed indefinitely. Finally the whole matter was referred to a Com

mittee of five, with the design of reporting some plan of accommodation. Meesrs, Hunter, Mason, Johnson of Tenn. Yulee and others were not present. Mr. Davis's design in introducing the resolution, was to lay down a platform for the Charleston Convention, through an expression of a majority of the Senate, and thus exclude Mr. Douglas in advance, by this imposing expression. THE HOUSE BINDING.

Messrs H. D. Cooke of The Ohio State Journa and G. W. Alexander of New-York, were yesterday elected by the Printing Committee to the House binding, at the average rates of the last Congress.

THE INCREASED PAY OF THE NAVY. It is estimated at the Department that the in creased pay of the Navy under Mr. Mallory's bill in the Senate will not exceed \$350,000 per annum.

THE TREASURY. The weekly statement of the Treasury shows The smt. subject to | Drafts paid 1,231,565 | draft to be..... \$8,40,847 30 | Drafts issued 1,036,936

In addition to the above amount, subject to draft the Treasury has \$600,000 from the recent sale of a loan to receive, and \$2,500,000 in Treasury notes

capable of reissue. The Post-Office Appropriation bill would draw about \$6,500,000 out of the Treasury proper, leaving it a margin of \$5,000,000 with present means and \$4,000,000 out of funds in depositories subjecto the order of the Postmaster-General.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860. Senator Wilson leaves this afternoon for Mass chusetts, having been called thither in consequence

chusetts, having been called thither in consequence of the death of his father.

Mr. Ben Perley Poore has been appointed Clerk to the House Committee on Foreign Atlairs.

Many contradictory stories are in circulation respecting the assault made by Mr. Edmundson of Virginia, on Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania, vesterday; but the facts are believed to be, that Edmundson meeting Hickman in the Capitol grounds, deliberately cut a small fir switch, and applied it to Mr. Hickman's face, denouncing him at the same time as a coward and a slanderer. Messrs. Breckenridge and Keitt, who were in company with Mr. Edmundson, prevented further procompany with Mr. Edmundson, prevented further pro-ceedings. The alleged cause of attack is certain late eches of Mr. Hickman, in which he was under

speeches of Mr. Hickman, in which he was understood as taunting Virginia for want of spirit and manhood.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1850.

There is reliable information from Vera Cruz that Gen. Degollado had been appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to serve during the advance of Mr. Ocampo, who is expected to arrive here in the course of this week on a special mission from the Constitutional Government, and more especially to arrange such details of the McLane Treaty as are left to the executive authorities of both Governments, including the designation of the place through which merchandise from the United S atcs may either pass free, or at a solventies of duty as our Congress may impose; and,

dise from the United S ates may either pass free, or at such raties of duty as our Congress may impose; and, also, to arrange the means by which the boundary of the Rio Grande shall be better protected, and persons guilty of crime committed on either side, punished.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, decided last week to report on the treaty, but this was deferred in order to ascertain their opinions of Republican Senators, some of whose votes are necessories in verification.

s ratification.
all the Democratic Senators are already in Rearry all the Democratic Schators are already in favor of it. The explanations which will be made by Mr. McLane and others as to the actual legal status of the Juarez Government, must, it is confidently asserted, have the effect of removing the objections

which are now interposed.

The indications as to the ratification of the treaty are, as claimed by its friends, more favorable than otherwise.

A letter dated London, from a distinguished source,
A letter dated London, from a distinguished source,
says the features of the treaty, as published, have produced a good feeling among the leading merchants and
bankers of England, who regard it as promising an
improvement of business in Mexico by the restoration

peace. dr. Wyke the new British Minister, goes there

Mr. Wyke the new British Minister, goes there with full instractions, and the executive authorities at Vera Cruz are still confident that the Liberal Government will soon be recognized by England.

When the United States steamer Brooklyn left Vera Cruz, a report prevailed that Miramon was fitting on an expedition against that city; but there was also, on the contrary, another story, that he was on his way to Jalapa to ascertain what kind of compromise he could effect with the Constitutionalists, finding that the Church party how oppose him.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) presented the memorial f William A. Howard of Michigan, contesting Mr.

ooper's seat. Mr. Garnett was excused from service as a membe Mr. Garnett was excused from service as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORRIS (Adm. Dem., III) offered resolutions alling on the heads of the Executive Departments to ommunicate first the names of persons appointed to and removed from office by the present Administration Illinois; copies of all petitions, letters, remonstrances, and other papers, on which the appointments and

movals were made.

Mr. BARKSDALE (Ad. Dem., Miss.) objected to e further reading of the resolutions.

Mr. MORKIS said the information should not be

Mr. BARKSDALE said when the resolutions were

Mr. BARKSDALE said when the resolutions were in order nobody would object.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) presented a copy of the resolutions adopted by the New-York Chamber of Commerce in relation to the advantages of mail communication with Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Post-Office Appriation bill, whereupon the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the subject, Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) occupying the Chair.

the subject, Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) occupying the Chair.
Mr. MILLSON (Dem., Va.) opposed the Senate
amendment abolishing the franking privilege upon
a former occasion, when a similar amendment was

proposed. The Committee, in view of the urgency of the case, at that time conserted to pass the old as amended by the Senate, under the operation of the previous question, and \$3,000,000 had been unprofitably frittered away with lightning rapidity. At that me, too, they spent two or three days in giving their attention, not to the bill itself, but to the question of general legislation. The bill has now come back to them with the proposition of the Senate for reform, and now they were met at the very threshold by the Senate, who had refused to pass the bill which the exigencies of the public service demand should be passed speedily. They saw that within the last twelve months the various departments of the Government bad become embarrassed and crippled by the determination of the Senate not to pass a bill unless, indeed, that the Committee agreed to add to it measures which he did not believe necessary. They were thus placed in this position that they must either consent to a piece of legislation which they did not approve of, or adopt the alternative of allowing the operations of the Government to be clogged and crippled. If they consent to the action of the Senate in this matter, they would put it out of the power of the House, in all time to come, to resist any future attempts to alter the legislation of the country by means of an Appropriation bill. The Appropriation bill, when zent to the Senate, does not require amendment—indeed, can scarcely admit of it—because it is drawn up perfectly, and with a view to mest the current expenses of the Government. Increasion for the amendment—indeed can scarcely admit of it—because it is drawn up perfectly, and with a view to mest the current expenses of the Government. Heretomeet the current expenses of the Government. Increasion of the country by means of the tovernment attogether of additions to, or changes in, the existing law, and the bill is sent back with these amendments at the very time when they have not had time even to read them, and when members return to and when members return to their homes they are in profound ignorance of what changes have been made in the laws. This was not just; and even if the changes were necessary, they ought not to be compelled to the alternative of adopting them without consideration because of an anxiety, which at all times prevails, of passing the Appropriation bills. As to the franking privilege, he was opposed to its proposed a lolition. After all what was this franking privilege?—the privilege of spending, perhaps, a hundred dollars for the publishing of members' speeches, and the privilege of working day and night to circulate these speeches among their constituents, and thus keeping the people informed of what was transpiring at the seat of government. Instead of a privilege, he looked upon it as placing a laborious duty upon the shoulders of members, and he for one desired very much that his constituents should relieve him of the burden it entailed. They might as well say that it was through privilege the officers of the navy were sent abroad to and when members return to their homes they are entailed. They might as well say that it was through privilege the efficers of the navy were sent abroad to uphold the national flag in all parts of the world, as well along the sickly coasts of Africa as upon the classic shores of the Mediterranean. The officers of the army enjoy a privilege, which is a fighting privilege, that they may put men to death, or be put to death themselves in time of war. Let all these privileges be abolished at once—the roaming privilege, the fighting, and the Senatorial and representative franking privilege is, that a great deal will be saved to the country thereby; but he did not see how in this way a saving could be effected. It was said that the Post-Office should be a self-sustaining department. He, for one, however, had never thought that this should necessarily be so. That proposition proceeded upon one, however, had never thought that this shou necessarily be so. That proposition proceeded up the assumption that there was no portion of the people of the United States who derived bene from the operations of that department except those who received letters and newspapers by mail, an who paid for the benefit thus received. But the was agreat mistake. There were thousands of men cultivators and laborers, who never received a letter in their lives, and who never subscribed to a newspaper, and who could not read either if they did. These men learn, nevertheless, through the working of the part of t paper, and who could not read either if they did. These men learn, nevertheless, through the working of the Post-Office, many things of great advantage to them. They learn from their neighbors the market prices, and the rate of labor, and where labor is wanted. The farmer, the laborer, the mechanic, and the merchant, and all classes of the community, each in his own way, are made acquainted with what passes in the great world beyond them, through means of the Post-Office, and thus all are benefited. The Post-Office is the great diffuser of knowlege, and they would be opposed to the instruction of the people who would attempt to lessen its usefulners. They might as well expect the Courts of law to be self-sustaining, as to suppose that the Post-Office Department could be well expect the Courts of law to be self-sustaining, as to suppose that the Post-Office Department could be sustained by those alone who receive letters and newspapers by mail. He looked upon the attempt to abolish the franking privilege as subversive of the first principles of instruction, and as subversive of the principles upon which the Government was established. This was not a monarchy, nor an oligarchy, but it was a popular government, sustained by popular opinion. The Government was ruled and controlled by the people, and how could the people discharge the great trust they held if their representatives here kept them in ignorance of the action of the Executive Government? The practice of franking and sending important documents to their constituents was not so extensive a matter after all. For instance, supposing that the cost of printing one constituents was not so extensive a matter after all. For instance, supposing that the cost of printing one copy of the President slMessage amounted to \$5,000, a recond copy would cost only 20 cents more, and a third copy would cost only 10 cents additional, and so on. He was opposed to overdoing the work, but a medium oright to be observed. He was opposed to amendments proposed in this way, no only because the Senate's amendments did not come before them in a proper manuer, but also because he objected to the theory of the projected change. He did not believe the franking privilege involved so great an expense as was stated. It was said that it cost a million dollars; but by abolishing the franking privilege would the Government save that amount! He was convinced that they would not. One great evil they would cause by abolishing the franking privilege, for, whatever Government save that amoust? He was convinced that they would not. One great evil they would cause by abolishing the franking privilege, for, whatever errors might be committed here, you take it out of the power of the people to correct them, by cutting off communication between the people and their representatives, by refusing to furnish them with official documents. For these reasons he was opposed to the amendments proposed by the Senate.

Mr. COBB (Dem., Ala.) advocated the giving out of the printing of the Post-Office blanks by contract.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.) said that it was a mistake that seventy per centum would be saved, but about thirty would be.

Mr. COBB replied that that was worth saving. He also advocated the abolition of the franking privilege.

The good in the system was not equal to the evils.

Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) concurred in the views taken by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Millson), and like that gentleman felt it obligatory upon him, thus early in the session, to prevent, if possible, this vile practice of incorporating independent legislation upon appropriation bills.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) asked what rule did

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) asked what rule did Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) asked what rule did
they violate by adopting amendments of this kind?

Mr. STANTON—Appropriation bills are indispensable to the carrying on of the Government. Without
them they could not move, and the public service
would be brought to a dead-lock. Every member
upon that floor was imperatively obliged to vote so as
not to defeat the purposes of a bill. He held it as a
great injustice, and calculated to lead to hasty and
ruinous legislation, to incorporate a motion of great
importance to an appropriation bill, in the last hours
of a session, and compel them to stop the wheels of importance to an appropriation bill, in the last hours of a session, and compel them to stop the wheels of Government, or to acquiesce in measures which they believed to be destructive of the public welfare. Now, the House had recognized the soundness of this principle, by adopting a rule which prohibits the introduction of any amendment to an appropriation bill which proposed to change any existing laws. That rule was founded on common sense, and recommended itself to the House. He submitted, therefore, that the House could not, with a proper regard to its own dignity and privileges, permit a rule to remain unrepealed among those which regulated the business of the House, and by which they originate appropriation bills, and which at the same time recognized the right of the Senate to incorporate general legislation upon of the Senate to incorporate general legislation upon such bills, and to demand of them that they should acopt them, regardless of the time and manner of their

introduction.

Mr. BURNETT was not aware of the existence of such a rule. The eighty-first rule did not forbid any action of this kind.

Mr. STANTON-The position was this. There were Mr. STANTON—The position was this. There were a great many measures of legislation pressing upon the country, such as the Pacific Railroad, the increase of the army and navy, and others of a like important character, that it was most desirable to take up at once; but was it proper, or was it fair, that they should be required to vote for a measure of independent legislation tacked on by the Senate, under penalty of stopping the wheels of Government. Now, here was a bill which the emergencies of the public service required to be passed at once. There were thousands of public creditors awaiting the action of the House, demanding their just dues, while they were stopped by the action of the Senate, and compelled to discuss the propriety of abolishing the franking privilege, a subject which required deep consideration, for it was one of great interest. It was one which every member of the House ought to have an opportunity afforded of expressing an opinion in debate. And here they had it first submitted to them in conjunction with the

ber of the House ought to have an opportunity allorace of expressing an opinion in debate. And here they had it first submitted to them in conjunction with the Appropriation bill, which they were all anxious to see passed at once. Under these circumstances ho was opposed to the amendments proposed by the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate amendment providing for the printing of the Post-Office blanks by contract was one which ought to be adopted in an independent law, and all the members of the Committee of Westerd Meses, were in favor of such legislation; endent law, and all the members of the Committee Vaye and Means were in favor of such legislation; Ways and Means were in favor of such legislation; but they were opposed to its incorporation in an Ap-propriation bill to carry out an existing law. No new legislation should be inserted therein. Such a practice had been growing up for a few years past, and the Committee want to put a stop to it. He would thore-Committee want to put a stop to it. If fore recommend that the House nor amendment.

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Mc.) said Mr. Sherman had correctly stated the opinion of the Committee, but he differed from its action, and was willing to concur in the amendment, under protest. It was a measure, of reform, and 70 per cent would by it be saved to the Government.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) expressed the hope that the House cencur in the amendment.

Mr. HARRIS (S. Opp., Md.) said—With regard to the House cencur in the amendment.

Mr. HARRIS (S. Opp., Md.) said—With regard to the two amendments sent up from the Senate, he looked upon one of them as eminently proper. With regard to the franking question, there was unquestionably a great difference of opinion, but for himself he was in favor of the amendment for abolishing that privilege. He believed it was the principal source of a thousand evils, beside that of overloading the mails with useless and unrecessary matter. He believed that if this Government was to be overthrown or undermined it would be by the corruption which arises from the enormous expenses. He believed that, instead of the carrying on of the Government costing eighty millions per annum, it ought to be carried on for half that sum. He believed that balf of the money spent by the Government in printing and other jobs of a like nature was used as electioneering fodder. He was convinced that if the franking privilege was abolished there would be just as many public papers and official documents disceminated through the country as there were at the present moment. He hoped the House would stand by the Committee in this matter, and adopt the amend-

tion of the Senate in this matter, and he hoped the House would not hesitate in adopting the amendments proposed. The franking privilegs he had long desired

o see abolished. Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.), as a meraber of the committee of Ways and Means, was in favor of the

Mr. GARNETT (Dem., Va.) spoke in favor of the Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) was decidedly

opposed to the amendment for the abolition of the franking privilege.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, that the Committee now rise, tellers were ordered, and t The House resumed and the CHAIRMAN reported

The House resumed and the CHAIRMAN reported progress. No resolution come to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the House again resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of resuming the debate upon the Senate's amendments on the Appropriation bill, and that members be confined to five mirute speeches. This was agreed to, Mr. Grow acting as Chairman. Several members addressed the committee, some in favor and some in opposition to the amendments, and at twenty minutes past four the committee rose and the House resumed.

The CHAIRMAN reported nothing done. The House then accourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANT, Feb. 11, 1860.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of the merchants of New-York for the improvement of the marigation of the East River.

A memorial was presented from the State Medical Society asking for a law to compel general vaccination.

A bill to empower the members of charitable and religious societies to hold property was reported favorably.

ably.
The PRESIDENT presented a memorial respecting tenement houses in New-York, from the Corporation of the city, with a bill prepared by Mr. Bronson.
The bill presented by the President relative to tenements. ment houses is similar to that presented by Mr. Jaques in the Assembly. Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company. similar to that presented by Mr. Jaque

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill amending the act to regulate the use of slips and wharves at New-York, setting spart all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves from the east side of Pier No. 2 to and including the east side of Pier No. 9 East River, from the 20th of March to the 20th of December each year, for the exclusive use of canal boats and barges engaged in transporting property on the Hudson River.

Mr. LAW gave notice of a bill to prevent fictitious and fraudulent sales of stocks and bonds.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were the following:
A bill for more effectual collection of wages of

Mr. POWELL, from the Select Committee, reported Tavouably on the Personal Liberty bill, accompanied by a written report, and it was made the special order for Wednesday. 29th inst. By Mr. JAQUES—To incorporate the Down Town

By Mr. JAQUES—To incorporate the Down Town Club, New-York. Mr. CALLICOT reported in favor of the bill to in-cerporate the German Liederkranz of the city of New-

ork. By Mr. FORD—To amend the charter of New-York. By Mr. FORD—To amend the charter of New-York. It gives the Mayor power to appoint the Street Commissioner and City Inspector, and gives the Mayor, Controller, and Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, power to appoint the President, Engineer, Assistant and Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and turns out the present incumbents of those offices.

By Mr. DICKERSON—In relation to the trustees and receivers of railroads. It exempts them from any personal responsibility, except for negligence or taismanagement to the same extent that directors of corporations are liable.

porations are liable.

Mr. CONKLING called up the resolution directing

the Judiciary Committee to report a bill fixing the fees of the Sheriff of New-York on a just and equitable basis.
Mr. JAQUES moved to amend by including the

Mr. ELSWORTH moved a substitute providing for the election of a second Sheriff for the City of New-York, and a division of the fees. This would be a ben-efit to the public. He condemned this class legislation for special local ties.

Mr. MASTERSON moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was lost, but without taking the ques-tion, the House adjourned till Monday, at 11 a. m.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1860.

The friends of the Pro Rata bill in the Assembly held a cancus on Saturday night, and discussed a plan of action on the bill when it should again come before

Some attempt was made by a portion of those pres ent to agree to listen to suggestions for amendments, but a large majority of the caucus favored pushing the bill through without any alteration, and in the briefest possible time.
It was at reed that the resolution of the Assembly

to print the testimony taken before the Select Committee could not be interpreted as intending to delay action on the bill, and that policy dictated pressing it to a third reading at once.

Prominent citizens of Canada, in the interest of the

Grand Trunk Railway, arrived here on Saturday to argue for the passage of the Pro Rata bill. Several parties interested in New-York State Railroads, and in parties interested in New-York State Railroads, and in commercial business of the city, are also here on the other side, and much excitement exists on the question. Probably a similar measure will be passed in Canada.

Notwithstanding the denial in city papers, probably from parties acquainted with the fact, it is unquestionably true, that parties interested in the Central Pennsylvania Railroad are here favoring the passage of the

Interesting from Brownsville.

New-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860.
The steamship Arizona has arrived here with Brownsville, Texas, dates of the 5th inst.
A conrier from Colonel Ford to Major Heintzelman reports that the American steamer Raschero was fired into thirty miles above Brownsville by Mexicans bear-ing the Mexican flag. Several shots passed through the steamer. Subsequently the Mexicans fired upon Colonel Ford's forces from the Mexicans fired upon river, dargerously wounding one man. Colonel Ford returned the fire and crossed the river in pursuit of the Captain Stoneman's dragoons had been reënforced,

of now number 200 men.

The people of Matamoras sympathize with Cortina.

War was considered inevitable.

Attempted Murder and Suicide. Allentows, Pa., Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860.

Andrew Camel, a mulatto, attempted to cut his wife's throat in a house of ill fame to day, and then he committed suicide. His wife, who is a white woman, was

Hazeltt's Trial.

The trial of Hazeltt's Trial.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12, 1860.

The trial of Hazeltt has been concluded. Friday evening his counsel, Mr. Green, made an able defense, then the case was submitted to the Jury, when the Court adjourned. On Saturday the Jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the ar aconcement with the same indifference that has characterized his conduct throughout the trial.

Sons of Malta.

EASTON, Feb. 12, 1869.

The Wyoming Lodge I. O. S. M. of this place, have appointed the Hon. W. H. Dimmick, W. Scott Johnson, esq., and Lieut. George L. Fried, Delegates to the Grand National Encampment, of the order, to be held at Washington City on the 15th inst.

From Rio Janeiro.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool, 28th ult., via Queenstown and Halifax, arrived at this port at 121 p. m. to-day, and her mails will be dispatched this evening, and will be due at New-York at an early hour Monday morning.

The schooner Grace Girdler, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of flour, corn, and molasses, went ashore Friday night off Scussett Harbor. She lost chains and anchors, thumped over the bar, and lies dry at low water. She will probably be get off after discharging her cargo.

Movement of Negroes to Hayti.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 10, 1860.

A special New-Orleans dispatch to The Courier, says that fifty wealthy free agriculturists from the interior of Louisiana are preparing to depart for Hayti.

Fires.

CANTON, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860.

A fire broke out in Clark & Smith's drug-store, on Main street, last night, and laid in ruins half the business portion of the village. Ten or twelve buildings were destroyed. The loss, on which there is some \$45,000.

insurance, amounts to \$45,000.

CANANDATOUA, Friday, Feb. 10, 1860.

The Franklin House, in this village, was destroye

The Frankin House, in this vinage, was destroyed by fire last night.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860.

The building at the corner of Canseway and Lancaster streets, occupied by Samuel Howard & Sona, bakers, and other parties, was destroyed by fire about midnight. Lose, \$3,000.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860.

The blacksmith shop and part of the repair shop of the Cleveland and Mahoning Raifroad Company were burned last night. Loss, about \$2,000. The locomo-

burned last night. Lose, about \$2,000. The locomortives undergoing repairs were removed uninjured.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. II, 1860.

The planing-mill of Rhodes, Rae & Co., on Shackamaxon-street wharf, was burnt at 3 o'clock this morning. The fire extended to the lumber wharf. George B. Sloat & Co.'s sewing-machine factory, adjoining, was saved uninujred. The loss is not ascertained. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

The screw steamer Etna, Anderson, from Liverpool Jan. 28, with merchandise to E. Cunard, arrived this merning about 11 o'clock. Passed ships Isnac Jeanes of Philadelphia, Centurion, Harvest Queen, and Royal Mail steamship Arabia, bound in to Liverpool. Her dates are the same as the Canada's.

FRANCE. Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1860.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1860.

The Pays says:

"The treaty of commerce between France and Eugland was signed yesterday. A delay being necessary for the ratification of the treaty, it will not be published before the 3d of February. Relative to the substitution of protective for prohibitive dutes, the treaty will only be put in force in July, 1861."

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The Moniteur of to-day announces that Vice. Admiral Le Babier de Tienan has been appointed commander of the squadrou of evolution, replacing Admiral Desfossés.

ROME.

A letter from Rome states that the Pope, contrary to the opinion of his most violent advisers, has re-nounced the idea of publishing his reply to the letter from the Emperor of the French, and has stated that, in spite of the temporary dissent existing between himself and the Emperor, he cannot forget previous eminent services.

A letter from Rome, in the Journal des Debats, says that at Rome the Pope has only some dragoons and the Palatine Guard of a few hundred men. The German recruits only amount to 4,000 and they are at Mece-

rata.
The Pope has altogether about 8,000 troops, whom 2 000 are riflemen and carbineers. Of the 8,000 4,000 are Swise, and are at Perugia, and of the remaining 4,000, 2,000 are at Ancona, 1,000 at Urbino,

maining 4,000, 2,000 are at an and 1,000 at Pesaro.

Rose, (via Marseilles), Jan. 21, 1860.

Rose, (via Marseilles), Jan. 21, 1860. Rome, (via Marseilles), Jan. 21, 1860.

The city is quiet. Should the French garrison evacuate the place, the Papal Government intends concentrating at Rome 5,600 soldiers of the line, in addition to

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

The following is the reply of the Pope to the address of the Archbishop and clergy of the diocese of Cashel and Emly:
"Venerable Brother, Health and Benediction. We

"Venerable Brother, Health and Benediction. We have received with the greatest pleasure your letter of the Ides of last December, in which we find a most ample testimony of your faith, religion, piety, and obedience to us. Most grateful to us also if the proof we have found in this your letter of the same most religious disposition to us and to this Holy See, which is deeply seated in the minds of the clergy and people of your diocese. It was impossible but that the serious tumults prevailing in Italy, the confusion into which things were thrown, and the rebellion of some provinces of our temporal States, should not have caused you intense sorrow. All these things, in truth, went on and were perpetuated under the instigation and encouragement of those whom it ought to have the most concerned to respect the law of nations and to preserve untouched

of those whom it ought to have the most concerned to respect the law of nations and to preserve untouched the patrimony of the Roman Characteristics. of those whom it ought to have the most concerned to respect the law of nations and to preserve untouched the patrimony of the Roman Church. From day to day it becomes more manifest what wicked schemes these men are devising against us and the civil power of the Apostolic See, and very lately, in a lumbration full of hypocrisy, they have bent all their efforts to deceive the simple, to diminish and weaken the common consent of men in recognizing the civil power of the Apostolic See. Continue, then, vererable brother, with the flock committed to your pastoral solicitude, with one accord to be seech the Almighty Lord that He may look with a propitious eye upon you and your common affliction, and that He may give to our weakness strength from above, where by we may be enabled, with a great and high mind, to make head against this raging storm, to maintain the liberty of the Church and strennously to defend the civil power of the Holy See. Let us unite in invoking the patronage of all the blessed in Heaven, especially of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, that the pest of heresy and schism, when men the most with the patronage of all the patronage into the regions of of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, that the pest of heresy and schism, when men the most wicked are striving to introduce into the regions of Italy, may be driven from them, and that the pride of those who, making an ill use of their power and arms, offer violence to us and to the Sanctuary, may be broken in pieces. Meanwhile, with the most earnest prayers and desires, do we commend to God and to the Word of His Grace, you, venerable brother, and all your clergy and neeple, most dear to you as to as, and

Word of His Grace, you, venerable brother, and alt your clergy and people, most dear to you as to as, and we wish and pray for you the enjoyment of every blessing of body and mind.

"As a happy auspice of this manifold blessing, and a pledge of the love with which we embrace you in the Lord, we impart to you, venerable brother, and to your entire flock, with all the affection of our heart, our stogetable basediction. our apostolic benediction.

"Given at Rome, the lith day of January, 1960, in the 14th year of our Pontificate.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Times asserts that the Emperor Francis Joseph is so much excited, that it would not create very great astonishment should he resolve to take up arms in defense of the Tuscan and Modenese branches of his house; and very strong declarations on the part of France and England may be necessary to prevent hostilities.

A letter from Hungary states that the High Catholic clergy lose no opportunity of showing how heartily they sympathize with the national movement.

FROM UTAH.

We find in The Omaha Nebraskian a letter writ,ten to a distinguished gentleman of the Territory. It adds that the writer is an "intelligent gentleman of high standing, and an officer in the United States array. It contains details of social life in Utah of the mos sickening character, and, what is more, they are true.

The letter is dated Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 5 1860. The letter was a private one, and not intended for publication. The writer is at fault in or ly one instance, in estimating the population of Utah at only 29,600, unless, as he probably does, he excludes th Careon Valley region, which is now end-avoring to cut trelf loose from Utah, and has already been organized as a Territory, under the title of Nevr.da.

We subjoin the following extracts:

We subjein the following extracts:
All offices from Brigham Young, who claims to be
the vicegerent of God on earth, cown to the angels of
execution, are filled by Americans so far as they are
capable. Some offices they have not the requirements
to fill; for example, the number of clerks connected
with the financial departments of "The Church," the with the linancial departments of "The Church," the rpinting banking departments of "The Church," &c. In these latter, department of "The Caurch," &c. In these latter, Englishmen, who have wither escaped from or served their time in prisons in Europe for various offenses, in

as follows: In New York City, \$200,000; in c of the United States, about \$200,000; in \$1,000,000; in Liverpool, \$500,000, and the h Glasgow, Copenhagen, Manchester, Austra other portions of Europe. Now, the professo of these Mormons in assembling out here are their religion; their real object is, and was beginning, to plunder, rob, murder, and git strained liberty to all of the lower and baser of corrupt nature. We, who have stadiously their daily walks, examined their Legislative their Church Creeds, and practices, their secturible executions, their midnight assassins, antecodents, and character of their leaders, a and assistants, know this to be true. You in the living under reasonable laws of restrains acted and nequiecced in, by the popular think the partial revelations we have are toomenstrous to believe. Several of the members of the once famous band of robbers, the leader John Murrel, known in history as the Pirates of the West, are now in Utah, and are the hall and midnight executioners of the will and belong the control of the control of the control of the control of the serious we have a control of the west, are now in Utah, and are the hall and midnight executioners of the will and belong the control of th ful and midnight executioners of the will and behest "The Church." "The Church" has ordered and excuted two hundred and sixteen murders within to cond of a cannon of this city, since the list of Mari 1852. "The Church" has ordered and executed murder of seven hundred and eight emigrants passifrom the East to California since 1850. "The Church accumulated by the operation one million two hundred thousend dollars worth of money, goods, and its tock. "The Church" ordered, and its bishops a strikers executed, the dreadful massacre at Mounts Meadows, two hundred miles south of this, of ohundred and sixteen emigrants on their way from Arkaneas to California. "The Church" has order and executed the massacre of half a dozen emigrations last July and August, one hundred miles nor of this, in which many lost their lives, among whom were Mr. Miltimere, Mrs. Miltimere, and the daughters and two sons, that making their escape, of daughter and three sons, ranging from elevanto end ten years of age; the survivors were living on the charity of the army at Camp Floyd, and on that of a Chief Justice, Judge Eckels. "The Church" robb and plundered emigrants of large numbers of cast the past Summer within ten miles of Camp Floyd, running their cattle off at night while in camp and cealing them for several days in the ravines and motains till the owners had to give up searching for tha and go their winding way. The cattle, mules horses were then very quietly driven into the "Church" robbs and go their winding way. The cattle, mules horses were then very quietly driven into the "Church" robbs and go their winding way. The cattle, mules horses were then very quietly driven into the "Church and commanded by tried and cheeleaders, and numbering at present about 640 rast a file. They have lately had some private trouble their ranks.

Their long-tried and favorite leader, "Bill Heir ranks."

their ranks.
Their long-tried and favorite leader, "Bill Hick Their long-tried and favorite leader, "Bill Hickman," appearing to be not so zealous in plant tering for the Church of the Lord, was placed under a svere police surveillance, and some very clever Ga utile merchants in this city had all their animals stoles a on the night of the 18th December last. Hickman, on the aning it, ordered them brought back, which a random in eight hours. But in eight hours more, parent Hickman suffered the penalty of "The Charch," bear ig assassinated in the street, and badly shet in the and domen and thigh.

In regard to the social condition of Utah—their da meaning the contract of the contract and the same the contract of the contract and the same the same than the same tha

medic relations—the correspondent says:

mettic relations—the correspondent says:

I have not mentioned the fact that "The Church" requires by its creed, reveistions and teachings, polygamy and incest. I have not mentioned the fact that uncle and niece are married, cohabit, and breed children; nor that half-brother and sister, step-father and daughter do the same; neither the fact that a widow, with all her daughters, by a deceased man, are married to the same man, and breed children by him.—I have omitted to detail the extent and character of this incest and hyntality, first, for want of time, and lastly. have omitted to detail the extent and character of this incest and brutality, first, for want of time, and lastly, because you would throw down my letter and say, "Oh! my friend is imposing on my credulity." I say, my dear Sir, that you would not believe the truth were I to tell it to you, and therefore I say unto thee, come hither and see, and then examine thine own syes and understanding. Our wives and children in the East do should a friend? The Government don't want to be-lieve the whole truth; the American people can't be-lieve it. So mote it be. Nevertheless, the day will lieve it. So mote it be. Nevertheless, the day will come when the United States will blush as a nation at the festering full grown ulcer that Utah is destined to become in the body politic, in the social family and

domestic circle.
These matters (says The St. Lowis Republican) have These matters (says The St. Lows Republican) have been brought to the attention of the Government authoritatively and officially, and corroborated by the evidence of gentlemen whose experience and positionentile them to some credit at least; but what has been the result? Gen. Johnston, with his army, has been tied down and handcuffed under orders—an army that is feeding the Saints, and making them fat, rich, and even insolent. Too well disciplined, however, and a hard fate, to revolt, the army and its officers are subjected to the humilia ing condition of having to submit, while the Federal Judges, under the letter of

Attorney-General Black, were consured.

A Probate Court in Utah usurps all authority; iusults Federal civil officers by the neurpation of its power, and defies them. And yet the tympanum of the governmental ear has never felt a sensation, the feelings of this great people have never been aroused, they merely look and wonder, doubt and exclaim, can such things be! But it may be, and has been asked, what is the remedy? We answer that the first knife to be applied to the "ulcer" should be a repeal of the organic act, when it was made a Territory, and which can be easily followed up by other remedies. sults Federal civil officers

can be easily followed up by other remeds But enough of this for the present. FIRE IN TROY STREET-THIRD ATTEMPT TO DE-TROY A DWELLING .- Last night another fire occurred n the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Peterson, No. 21 Troy street, but being discovered at an early moment, it was speedily extinguished, the damage sustained being comparatively trifling. Mr. Peterson's property in Troy street consists of a front and rear milding, a portion of the latter being used as a sort of

store-house This is the third disbolical attempt on the part of some villainous incendiary within a fortnight, to destroy the property, and perhaps the lives of the occupants. The first fire was kindled in the rear building, which connected with the front house by a covered stairway, and though suspicious were at the time entertained that it was the work of design, the crime could not be fixed upon any person, and the matter was little thought of until the second fire occurred. This was built in the cockloft, an unfrequented place, and where no fire could have originated unless at the hands of an incendiary. A quantity of combustible material had been stacked upon the floor, while on every side were indications of some highly in lamable article, like camphene or turpentine. The cocupants scaped in safety, but their property was considerably damaged. Mr. Peterson's loss amounted to \$250 or \$500, and an old lady who occupied the second floor lost. \$100. On the night of the second tire Officer Hanifen of the Ninth Precinct picked up in Blocker street an old colored woman, who was stapidly intoxicated, and conveyed her to the Station-House. She said she lived at Mr. Peterson's, and, after the fire, was told to "shift for herself." She was interrogated in. regard to the fire by Capt. Sebring, but knew nothing-

The third fire, last night, was kindled on the inside of the roof, which was smeared with tar or pitch, and back it got under headway, would undoubtedly have dis stroyed the building. The matter is under investigation by the Fire Marshal, who will, probably, ere long, ferret out the guilty person. Mr. Peterson has, we understand, resided on the promises for many years, and is insured for \$1,600 in the North River Insurance Company.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR,-The Weamship North Star, A. G. Jones, master, from Aspinwall Feb. 4, at 2:30 p. m., via Havana, with 351 passengers and treasure to D. B. Allez, arrived here last night. The Porser reports that the North Styr sailed from New-York Jan. 20, at 2:15 p. m.; arrived at Aspinwall at Jan. 28, at 3 a. m., having made the massage in 7 days. 13 bours. Sailed from Aspinwall Feb. 4, at 2:30 p. m.; arrived off Moro Castle, Havana, February 8, at a. m. Sailed from Havana at 1 p. m. same day; arrived off the Battery Feb. 12, at il p. m. The North Star's passengers went through on the steamship Cham